REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.561.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 17, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,,	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line,
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees [2.

All Cheques, Money, Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Gaven, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 20th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	20	
,, Carwar	22	
,, Narakel	26	
,, Alleppy	26	
,, Tuticorin	28	
,, Colombo	29	
,, Negapatam	Aug. 1	
,, Pondicherry	2	
Arrives CALCUTTA		11
Leaves Madras		4
,, Masulipatam		5
,, Coconada		6
,, Vizagapatam		7
,, Bimlipatam		8
,, Gopalpore		8
,, False Point		9
Arrives CALCUTTA		11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers to this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Point de la Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontiank, Aicheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	19	
,, Kurrachee	23	
,, Guader	25	
,, Jask	27	
,, Bunder Abbas	28	
,, Linga	30	
,, Bushire	Aug. 1	
,, Fao	3	
,, Mahomerah	3	
Arrives BUSSORAH	4	
Leaves BUSSORAH		7
,, Mahomerah		7
,, Fao		9
,, Bushire		9
,, Linga		13
,, Bunder Abbas		15
,, Muscat		17
,, Kurrachee		22
Arrives BOMBAY		25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	...	...	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	15th July.	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
INDIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	9th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for customhouse examination and signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Trentham Hall.

Bombay, 13th July 1876.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach-tonic ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London;

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	3245	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.
				August.
MALWA	F. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	3468	450	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

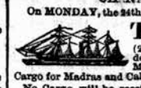
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 24th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, (2,431 Tons and 370 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. Under instructions from the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July 1876, at 1 P. M., at Moat Well Chowky and Colaba a stock of joists, posts, rafters, planks, door, windows, shutters, wooden railing punkahs, water closet, water metres, water tanks railway sleepers, &c. Sale commencing at the Moat Well Chowkey.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
15 bales grey dhoties 5 to 9 yards.
4 bales Milton cloth.
25 drums, each 144 lbs., printing ink.
An invoice of plated ware consisting of 4 and 5 bottles cruet frames, tea and coffee services, waiters, pickle pots, &c.
2 gentlemen's saddles.
By order of Morar Saya and on account of the concerned.
2 bales 780 lbs. damaged grey twist, No. 40.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable and Handsome Mahogany Camphorwood and Carved, and French-polished Blackwood and Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, 6 and 8 Light Chandeliers, 1, 4 and 6 Light Hanging Argand Lustres, Carpets, a very light and handsome Mail Phaeton, by William Kinross, a light and strong Open Carriage by John Moreton & Co., a splendid State Carriage on C Springs, by T. W. and J. Walker, a light handsome Landau by Silk and Brown, 2 light Circular Fronted Broughams, one by Joseph Richards and the other by T. W. and J. Brown, China Garden Seats and Stands, &c., at No. 11, Grant Road, opposite the Theatre Royal.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Grant Road, the valuable and Handsome Furniture, Piano, Carriages, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed, and the same will be on view, on and after Wednesday next, the 19th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FIRST CARPENTER STREET NEAR KHETWADY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Buntoor, and Dorabjee Byramjee Patell, executors of the Will of the late Dinshawjee Jamsetjee Battliwalla the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hurrye Thackursey, the following landed property in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of April 1874 viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of First Carpenter's Street, near Khetwady in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, admeasuring 214 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 1,699 and 1,705, and bounded on the east by the public drain, on the west by the said First Carpenter's Street, on the north by the property of Luxumon Chotgunsett, and on the south by the property of Ramchunder Wamonjee, and which dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mr McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

WHEELER & WILSON'S CELEBRATED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONOURS at the latest Vienna Exhibition. Patronised by the Royal Family.

Instruction to purchasers gratis. Packing free. Silk, Thread, Needles and spare articles always on hand. Samples on view.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents, 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, *via* TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO., General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO., Agents, Calcutta.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM

OF

CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,

AND

FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,

FOR

DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM, NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.

Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES, OF VARIOUS SIZES, FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER.

For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages as a cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by

HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

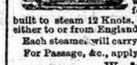
THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship ASSAM, 3,000 Tons, and 500 H. P., Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 15th July 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S.	TRENTHAM HALL,	to sail on the 26th July.	
,,	BRANKSOME HALL,	,,	19th August.
,,	CHILDWALL HALL,	,,	27th September.
,,	CITY OF BALTIMORE,	,,	11th October.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To leave about 15th August.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

DR. F. B. SERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIRECTORS have resolved to PAY an ad-interim DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs 25 per SHARE, on PRESENTATION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES on and after the 1st proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND,

PER S.S. SUMATRA,

A CHOICE PARCEL OF

MANILLA

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS

No. 2,

"CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size. The finest production of the MANILLAS, and CHOICEST IMPORTATION of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S

SPECIAL AGENT AT

MANILLA,

Rs. 65 per 1,000.

No. 1 CIGARS,

Rs. 90 per 1,000.

SAMPLES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10a. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, SITUATION as SERVANT to a Gentleman proceeding to England. Apply to "B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TOBACCO.—LAMBERT and BUTLER'S Out Honey Dew, Bird's Eye and Smoking Mixture in ½ lb. Leads, at Rs 1 each. W. J. ESSAI, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED.

With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1st and 2nd Series, and additional verses, complete in one volume, cloth extra, gilt edges, Rs. 6; or post free, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!

For Station, Hill or Jungle Wear.

ASQUITH & Co. have received a large Stock of the above from the celebrated Makers Ellwood & Sons.

Special attention to Mofussil Orders.

For size send number of Inches round Forehead.

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14	16 0
Extra Quality, very strong	16	18 0
Extra Quality covered White Doe	20	23 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.		

SHIKAR HELMETS,

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0	17 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early morning Wear	8 8	10 0
The "Terai Hat." Best quality made	18 0	20 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0	20 0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0	20 0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, Lined with Cork	13 8	15 0
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest of novelty	13 8	15 0

PITH HELMETS.

BEST CALCUTTA MANUFACTURE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ladies and Children's in several pretty Shapes	4 8	5 8
Gent's Shooting, with straight brim in Front. These have been specially made to order, are Thick, Light, and are warranted Solid	5 8	6 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs, and upwards.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0	

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

GEM RINGS.

ACROSTIC RINGS, set with stones, the initial letters of which form a word, as Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Amethyst, Ruby, Diamond, forming "Regard." We frequently make Engagement Rings in this way, with stone spelling names as well as sentiments ... .. from Rs. 35 upwards

GEM RINGS, fancy, enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds .. from Rs. 20 to 200

MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair .. .. from Rs. 25 to 50

MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both .. .. .. from Rs. 35 to 200

RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a hand Ring, with the hair plaited round ... .. from Rs. 12 to 35

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable .. .. each Rs. 9 and 10

NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness .. .. from Rs. 14 to 25

THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet .. .. each Rs. 16 to 25

INSCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED INSIDE WEDDING AND BETROTHAL RINGS.

SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Bloodstone Sardonyx, &c., ... from R. 18 to 75

LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stone .. from Re. 20 to 40

MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold .. .. from Rs. 30 to 80

PUZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings .. .. from Rs. 20 to 40

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

Cash. Credit.

Price Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-4 per doz. Qts.
,, 4 or ,, 4-4 per doz. Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Grands	Rs.	14 per	doz.
Chateau St. Julien	,,	16	,,
Les Canons	,,	18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,,	28	,,

HOCKS.

Hockheimer	Rs.	24 per	doz.
Rudesheimer	,,	26	,,
Marcobrunner	,,	30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs.	25 per doz.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs.	22 per doz.
Frome and Rogée (superior quality)	,,	30 ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FRASER AND MILLER,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,

BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED,

HINTS ON GARDENING IN INDIA.

Price One Rupee Four Annas.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 15th JULY 1876.

EXTRACTS of Liverpool Cotton Market reports is quiet but steady, sales 10,000 bales, prices unchanged and to-day's report is similar in tone, sales 6,000 bales, spot quotations showing a decline of 1/16d. for M. G. F. Hinguhgaut, G. F. Ginned Broach, and an advance of 1/16d. for F. Ginned Broach, and an advance of 1/16d. for F. Hinguhgaut, G. F. Ginned Dhollera, and Mid. Orleans. As regards Liverpool sales and the advices from America, the position of the staple is no way changed; but other and not less important influences have undergone material alteration within the past few days. The aspect of political affairs on the Continent of Europe has become decidedly more peaceful, and the assurances given in Lord Derby's speech in London on Friday, will go a long way to restore confidence in commercial circles, the want of which has not been the least adverse feature in the future of Cotton. From Manchester, on the other hand, Reuter reports a general resort to short time in the mills and a reduction in wages. The decrease in consumption induced by short time will necessarily be against prices in the first instance, but that the future position will be greatly improved there can be little doubt. Production for some time back has been in excess of consumption and the discrepancy has been further increased within the past few months by the check given to the demand by the fall in the Eastern Exchanges. Nothing but a decided curtailment of supplies could restore the balance of supply and demand sufficiently to make manufacturing pay, and if this movement is accompanied by a reduction in wages manufacturers have a decidedly more hopeful future in prospect than the state of things they have had to submit to for some months past. With the promise of a healthier trade in goods, a peaceful settlement of the Turkish question, and the visible supply, although large not excessive, the Cotton Market has the germs of an improvement, in the more distant future, which gives hopes of the next Bombay season being much better than the last. Prices may not rule high, in fact the time for that may be considered past, but a profitable season does not necessarily mean inflated values, on the contrary Bombay is best suited by a steady trade at moderate prices.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Total supply of all kinds..	2,380,000	2,439,670	2,548,230
" " Surats...	700,000	1,053,870	1,013,510

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

	1876	1875	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,021,000	1,047,450	1,003,910
Do. London.....	48,250	107,360	122,400
American Afloat.....	50,000	69,000	54,000
E. Indian "	290,000	396,000	388,000
	1,409,250	1,620,810	1,568,310
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6d.	7 5-16d.	8 3-8d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	4 3-16d.	4 15-16d.	5¼d.
Difference ...	1 13-16.	2⅛d.	3⅛d.

Friday's New York telegram quotes Mid. Uplands, ready, unaltered at 11⅞ cents, September shipment 11⅞ cents., a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb.

The American crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts	5,000	4,000	8,000
" Exports to U.K.....	10,000	9,000	10,000
" " Continent ..	7,000	6,000	.....
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,074,000	3,448,000	3,742,700
" Exports to U. K. "	1,926,000	1,806,000	1,784,000
" " Continent "	1,265,000	804,000	952,000
" Stocks at the Ports.....	236,000	147,000	210,000

Friday's quotations for Piece Goods from Manchester were without change, and the London General Produce Markets were also unaltered.

A payment of £206,000 into the Bank of England is reported yesterday, making £451,000 paid in since last return.

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 48d. per oz. on Friday. Private advices on this point from what we hear are somewhat conflicting, some confirming the quotation others giving 47¾d. per oz. All agree, however, in quoting an advance and STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has consequently been firm with a rise of 1-16d. to ⅛d. per rupee. As usual on Saturday there has been next to nothing doing, and rates are therefore in a great measure nominal, but unless Silver alters we are not likely to see much movement now until the result of Wednesday's biddings for Council Drafts become known:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 6¼d. per Rupee.	
Ditto. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 6⅜d.	} nominal.
Credits, 2 months' sight.....	1s. 6 13/16d.	
Documents 3 months' sight.....	1s. 6¾d.	

In Exchange on Calcutta and GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any business and rates are accordingly nominally unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET continues very strong, for a Saturday a large business has been done, and in Spinning and Weaving shares, in which the bulk of the operations have taken place, a general advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share has been established. Bank of Bombays are steady at 46 per cent. premium. Land Shares are unaltered. In fine property is a trifle firmer.

COTTON is still very firm. Buyers have been deterred from operating to-day by the weather, but directly the rain ceases we may look for a renewal of the demand. Stocks are in a very small compass and for the better qualities of Dhollera and Compta prices are steadily hardening under the demand which exists for the local mills but other kinds are nominally unchanged. The receipts yesterday were only 438 bales.

FREIGHTS by steamer are a trifle quieter and we now quote £2-15 ready, £2-10 per ton for forward shipment. By sail £2 5 to £2 7·6 is the quotation for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are very firmly held by importers for the previous advance, but buyers continue limited operators and to-day we have not heard of a single sale of importance.

COALS are quiet, buyers having to a great extent withdrawn from the market in the hope of higher exchange bringing down prices. Present figures, however, show no margin on home quotations, and unless the value of the rupee improves materially yet, there is no room for lower rates.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, MONDAY EVENING.

THE Bank of Bengal's minimum is still maintained at 7 per cent., although in the open market the greatest ease prevails, and prospects points to continued ease.

There is less doing in exports again, although exchange is so favourable for such operations, but tea is an exception, and is eagerly taken up for shipment at considerably enhanced prices; growers of produce generally are clearly reaping the bulk of the advantage arising in this country from the new relations of silver to gold. A better feeling towards imports is arising, and most holders are showing greater firmness; there are, however, exceptions, so the market cannot yet be said to show any actual improvement; exports from England are lighter: 45 millions plain cottons in June for Calcutta; but even that scale is too high for circumstances of the market.

Silver has fallen 3d. per oz. in London during the past week, the quotation being now 46¾d. per oz., but it is by no means certain that any large quantity could be had at that price. By latest accounts, no excessive supplies had been coming from America, and German stocks must still bear the blame of the present severe depreciation. The Commissioner sent out by the French Government to do enquiries has reported to that effect, and gives it as his opinion that it is not American mining that is causing so much confusion and ruin in silver currency countries. Until, however, Germany can be cleared out in some shape or way, the mischief will continue, unless the Government of India should interfere in some manner, and the feeling is growing that they should take some measures to keep the exchange value of the rupee at about what may be considered its natural level. This matter is very clearly discussed in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*, and if a scheme could be devised to carry out the object without radically disarranging the internal financial arrangements and settlements of the country, it would not be generally welcomed.

The action of the Secretary of State in London gives no sign of stemming the current on his part. On last Wednesday certainly another paltry attempt was made by non-allotment of drafts under 1·6½, but the usual announcement followed that, in another fortnight, £700,000 would again be offered for sale. The allotment of last Wednesday was only £530,000, the average rate being about 1·6 9-16 tenders at 1·6½ and upwards being supplied in full.

The Bank of Bengal's dividend for the half year has been declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, in addition to which 2 lakhs of rupees, equal to a rate of 2 per cent. more, has been carried to the reserve fund and provision made for the depreciation in their holdings of Government securities, and for bad and doubtful debts.

There can be little doubt that the Exchange Banks also will show excellent profits for the last half year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SCHLESWIG BRIDE, 1,054 tons, Captain J. Gilles, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. VINDHYA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. F. Hord, and twenty six deck passengers.

THE BRIQUE THAIT D'UNION, 360 tons, Captain Joseph Herve, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Mauritius (June 26th), with ten deck passengers, [illegible] bags sugar, 3 cases perfumery and 72 sen[illegible]nuts as a cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Smith Lister, fourteen crew of the s. s. Burmah, and two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
14	Trait D'Union	Herve.....	Mauritius, June 26.
15	Africa (s).....	Hutcheson ...	Calcutta, June 21.
	State of Alabama(s)	Hamlin.....	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Vingora (s).....	Sayers	Kurrachee.

The ship Schleswig Bride, Gilles, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance, on Saturday last.

The barque Condor, to Falmouth, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.

11 City of Venice (s) ... Barrie.....Glasgow.
India (s) .....Henderson ...Singapore, June 24.
Loch Ranza.....Shand.....Melbourne, May 24.
Grecian.....Guthrie .....London, Apr 13.
Sunbeam .....Clayburn .....Newcastle, May 23.
12 Sir H. Lawrence ...Copeland .....Liverpool, April 8.
C. N .....Azeem-oodeen .Jeddah, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

July.

11 Satara (s) ....
Geraldine Paget..... ....
12 Havilah..... ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.

12 Mysoorie .... Pondicherry.
13 Meinam (s) .... Galle and Pondicherry.
Ethiopia (s) .... Bombay.
Khandalla (s) .... Calcutta.
Diamond(s)..... ..... Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

July.

12 Chas. H. Southard... ..... Havre.
Meekera (s)..... ..... London.
13 Henry Miller .... Masulipatam.
Meinam (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 15.

FROM LONDON.

Tanjore s—5 packages hardware, Esmaljee Essoofbhoy; 1 jar wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ricaldo s—12 jars sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
J C Stevenson s—12 jars sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Sir John Lawrence s—15 cases wine, Remington and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suma'ra s—85 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.
Australia s—20 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—700 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Atalanta s—18 bales wool, R Jeewandass.
Trentham Hall s—112 bales cotton, Goculdass Doongersee; 51 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 150 bales wool Jevarchund Bhimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Grasmere s—540 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore s—5 packages silk, Hajee Mamed Ebram and Syed Mirza.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29 deg. Fah ..... 29·621
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	78·0
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·896
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	83·4
Minimum do. do	77·2
General Direction of wind.....	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	539
Fall of Rain	1·25 inches.
Total fall during month	4·60 "
" " year	17·58 "
Additional fall up to 10th a.m. of the 15th	1·34 "

HIGH COURT.—17TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

182-76—Pestonjee K—Mahomed Khan Atush Khan vs Abdool Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and B.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Surnuwatchad, widow vs Bhai Bhagoo and another—Balkrishna and B.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and O—Moriram Bhagoobhai vs Dhurumsey Moonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Forwatibai, widow vs Custoor Sails and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhan and G—Dr shaw Framjee Wadia vs Harrishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—Ardaseer—Luxumeebai widow vs Ganesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.
233-76—Crawford and B—Joesuf Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—Ardaseer—Framjee—Bachoobai, widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Hagal—N N Kotharee.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Mayle.
238-76—H Bicknell—Sirabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.
245-75—Shamrao P—Rao Bahadoor Madan &c., vs Mungesh Raghoonath and another—P Kavajee.
480-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Morajee Toopun and others vs Bodho Valkoont Appa and others—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescott and Winter—Hajee Coover Jan Mahmed vs Alfred Charles Co.&c.
61-76—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In Person.
3-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

564-75—Sharoorjee and Theourdas—Jumnabai widow vs Khooshall Nanjee and others—Crawford and Bowley.
158-76—Shapoorjee and Theourdass—Mohanjee Tharoo and another vs Jumnadass Premjee—Clark and Turner.
386-75—Gopoorson—Jumonadass Vizlal vs Dulsookray Ramlal.
495-75—J C Cama—Govindjee Lachmondass vs Sookdurcondass Sundookerdass—Parkinson and B.
641-75—Birmingham, Hore and Langly—Juggonnath Narayen vs Custoorbai—Tyabjee and Sayani.
39-76—Mr Smale—Jetha Amichund and others vs Ebrahim Moosajee—M H Khan.
254-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Sha Jadowjee Khoredas vs Futtay Ally Hajee, &c—M H Khan.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE, FINNEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The I and Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
571 75—Mr Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Esas and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 13.

Lester, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from Sawant Wari.

JULY 14th.

Keilly, Lieut Col, Bombay 8th Brigade R A, on sick leave, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Spurway, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Hassard, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Lester, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
DeRenzy, Surg Major, Bengal I M D, on furlough, to England.

JULY 15.

Barnett, Major, Bombay 15th Regt, to join, to Poona.
Dickinson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Nagpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 15th July 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
5th Regt N I—Col F Roome, 2nd in Comd (Offg Comdt 1st Grenadiers) to be Comdt; Lieut Col A A Des Vaux, Wing Officer to be 2nd in Comd; and Lieut Col R A C Hunt, to be Wing Officer, in succession to Col Taylor who vacates on succeeding to Col Mowance.
Lieut Col Hunt to continue to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Lieut Col Chambers, as Wing Officer, during the absence of Lieut Col Des Vaux or until further orders.
Capt R Hennell, Genl List, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt Hartigan.
Capt Hennell, will continue to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, 6th N I until relieved.
6th Regt N I—Lieut A J P Nuthall, 2nd Wing Subn, to be 1st Wing Subn, and Lieut J M Candy, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, to be 2nd Wing Subn, in succession to Capt Dalmahoy, deceased.
The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—
Lieutenant Richer Stanley Cole, R H G Selby, Royal Engrs.
Lower Standard—No 7565 Bombardier G Nutty, 6th Bde R A, and No 48-137 Bgde, Private T Sturmey, 1st Batn 2nd Foot.
Gazetted—Sub-Condr G Young, Commissariat Dept.
No 1698 Serjt Henry Smith, 6th Bde R A, is appointed to the Bombay Harbour Defences and transferred to the Unattached List, with effect from the 4th ultimo.
No 780 Private Peter Ewins and No 229 Lance Corporal Robert G Bishop, 66th Regt, are transferred to the Unattached List, for employment in the Band of H E the Governor.
The following Order is confirmed:—
6th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 3rd June 1876, directing Lieut Jones, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Dalmahoy, proceeded on medical certificate to Europe.
The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—
108th Foot—Lieut D A Campbell, to Bombay, from 10th June to 10th Sept 1876, to study the native language.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 12.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

The appointments of Messrs W H D'Oyly, E G Glazier, C F Worsley, C F Nagrath, and J F Stevens, made under the orders of the 25th ultimo, and notified in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 28th idem, will have effect from the date of Mr W L Heeley's death.
Mr H Farrer, Asst Mag and Collr is appointed also to be Sub-Registrar of Cuttack, vice Moulvie Abdool Kadir, transferred.
Mr Martin Mewat, M A, is appointed to the fourth class of the Bengal Educational Service and posted to the Presidency College, with effect from the 28th ultimo.
In modification of the orders of the 30th ultimo, Mr John Van Somerren Pope, M A, is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College.
Mr J E K Rogers, Professor, in the Presidency College, is transferred to the Patna College.
Mr G H Grant is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary at Doomka.
Mr P Cresserat, Sub-Depty Opium Agent, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, from the 20th inst, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr J A Flyter, Offg Sub-Depty Agent, Tehtah, is appointed to act as Sub-Depty Opium Agent at Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr P Cresserat, or until further order.
The Lt Govr has been pleased, under Sec 3 of Act II (B C) of 1873, to approve of the election by the Municipal Comrs of the town of Krishnaghur of Mr D B Allen, Asst Mag and Collr, to be their Vice-Chairman.
Mr Robert Steel is appointed to be a Comr for making Improvements in the port of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act V (B C) of 1870.
Mr S S Jones, M A, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Dachbhunga Dist Road Cess Committee, vice Mr E R Henry, transferred.
Mr G H Damant, C S, Offg Asst Comr, first grade, Cachar, is deputed to Manipur on special duty.

MR. E. M. WALTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

FRANCKE—July 8th, at Kamptee, at her own residence, Mrs. M. Francke, the wife of Apothecary Francke, of the G. I. P. Railway, leaving a disconsolate husband and a number of relatives to lament her loss.
KOTHARI—July 14th, at Kurrachee, Hormusjee Sorabjee Kothari, Esq., well known Merchant and Contractor, deeply lamented by his family and friends at Kurrachee, Bombay and Surat, aged 53 years.
SIMOENS—July 16th, at Mazagon, Theresa Simoens, the beloved wife of Domingos Francisco Simoens, aged 50 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of family. Friends and relatives are informed that the funeral takes place to-day at 5 P.M.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEASE—July 9th, at Jabulpore, the wife of Mr. George Bease of a son and heir.
ELDER—July 12th, at the Medical Mission House, Madras, the wife of William Elder, of a daughter.
FOX—July 10th, at Bellevue, Mussoorie, the wife of Michael Fox, Esq., of a daughter.
FERNANDEZ—July 12th, at St. Thome, Madras, the wife of Mr. C. U. Fernandez, of a daughter.
LANCASTER—July 11th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. D. Lancaster, of twins, a boy and a girl.
STATEN—July 10th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. W. Staten, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STUART—MAYSEY—July 8th, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. R. B. Taylor, John W. Stuart, son of the late Charles Stuart, of Gainsboro', Lincolnshire, to Sarah Jane Maysey, daughter of Nicholas Maysey, of Plymouth, South Devon.

DEATH.

BURNS—July 5th, at Ferozepore, Betsy, the beloved wife of Conductor J. H. Burns, Ordnance Department, aged 27 years, 10 months and 18 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1876.

THERE is probably no phrase which is more abused than "developing the resources of the country." This expression is perpetually in the mouths of pseudo-philanthropists and political economists, and is often the groundwork upon which mere theorists rest their most thoughtless speculations. Originally it possessed a valuable significance, but the reckless way in which it has been used has caused people to look upon it with suspicion when it is introduced to their notice, if not to turn away from it altogether, and to regard the soundness of its introducer with suspicion. Like certain good men it has reason to wish to be protected from its friends. Its lot has fallen upon evil days, and this simply because of the unthinking way in which it has been pushed forward as an excuse for worthless, impracticable, or visionary schemes. Nevertheless, the much-abused expression has still a sterling value. The laying down of railway lines throughout the country—lines which resemble Aaron's miraculous rod, inasmuch as they seem to be no sooner cast upon the ground than they bud into flourishing towns and villages;—the making of roads, the cutting of canals, and the organisation of flotillas on the great river highways, and various other improvements which have been effected by the British Government since it came into possession of the country, may all be attributed to a desire to "develop the resources of the country." The policy embodied in the expression has done immense benefit to India, and it should be the means of doing a great deal more, so that much as the phrase has fallen into disrepute through the unfortunate attentions of its admirers, the value of its meaning should not be lost sight of by those who have the good of the country at heart. India has already shown what she is capable of doing in the matter of working up her cotton produce in her own mills; and at a time like the present, when a crisis in the depreciation of silver has arrived and the obligation rests upon the Government of India of reducing the Home Charges to the uttermost fraction, it should be the aim of the authorities to habilitate the worn-out policy of "developing the resources of the country" in some of its former splendour. We have already expressed the opinion that now that money is abnormally cheap one of the best things Government could do to counteract the loss in exchange would be to commence a vigorous policy of public works. Railways should be laid down wherever there is a prospect of opening out a useful country, and roads, without which no railway can do all the good of which it is capable, ought to be made as fast as possible. It is easy for a financier to adhere slavishly to the rule laid down by Lord Mayo that the expenditure of the country ought to be kept strictly within the limits of its income, but this is at best but a timid and shortsighted policy which may do a great deal of harm to India in the future for the sake of an insignificant saving in the present. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. We are now face to face with one of the most dangerous diseases which could fall upon India. Her export trade is dwindling rapidly, and unless means are taken to improve it, her case, with a heavy drain upon her from England, will soon be desperate. Augmentation of judicious public works will contribute to increase her export trade, and this, together with an adherence in other directions to the policy of "developing the resources of the country," should go far to stave off something which may look very like national bankruptcy. For instance, one of the first things which ought to be done by the Government of India to improve the shrinking trade of Bombay is to construct the Rajpootana Railway, and we still hope that no pennywise determination to carry out that line on the narrow gauge all the way from Ajmere to Ahmedabad will interfere with this Presidency reaping the full advantages which ought to be derived from the opening up of a fertile country like Rajpootana with an important seaport like Bombay. The construction of a useful Rajpootana line on the same gauge as the B. B. and C. I. Railway is only one of many parts of the vigorous public works policy which we recommend to the notice of the Government of India for the improvement of the trade of this country, and we hope that it will soon be considered advisable by our rulers to do something of the kind to help India from becoming the melancholy victim of circumstances.

We observe, as one indication of the return to favour of the "policy of developing the resources of the country," that there is an agitation in Calcutta in favour of the Government of India purchasing in the country instead of in England all stores that can be obtained at fair prices. The *Englishman* justly remarks that while this proposition is fair in itself—that is, is fair to India, which has to pay for the articles it uses—the unfavourable rate of exchange renders it additionally expedient. It states that the Government of India has apparently become impressed with the usefulness of the proposition inasmuch as it has decided to invite public tenders for the supply of sheeting for the army during the official year 1877-78. The Secretary of State is said to have supported this decision, and that it has now become a part of general policy to buy not only sheeting in India but every other article that can be obtained here at a rate cheaper than the same article could be obtained from England after the reduction of the cost of commission and of freight between the two countries. Attention has also been called to the fact that an advertisement has appeared in the official advertising medium inviting local manufacturers to send specimens of paper to the Government Stationery Office "with a view to substituting, "as far as possible, paper manufactured in this "country for that of European make." Now, nothing can be urged against the desirable policy which the Government of India and the Secretary of State appear to have agreed upon. India's stationery account with England is probably one of the most expensive items that occur in the annual list of payments on account of home expenditure. Yet this country produces the raw material of paper—that is, rags—in abundance, and at the same time possesses cheaper labour than can be obtained in England. No great use appears to have been made hitherto of the refuse clothing of India, and the wealth which has been thrown away in consequence must be something enormous. The erection of paper mills in this Presidency has frequently been proposed, and one paper mill was sometime ago very nearly erected near Khandalla; but unfortunately the speculators, although aware that they would have no difficulty in finding either rags or labour for their purpose, were troubled about the difficulty of securing a constant supply of water power from the ghauts to drive their machinery, but chiefly about the question whether there would be any demand for their paper when manufactured. It was known that the local Government was in the habit of sending its stationery orders home, and the fear was not unreasonable that unless the local paper manufacturers received the support of the local Government, which is the largest stationery consumer in the Presidency, they could not hope to meet with success. Of the fact that natives can make paper at a very cheap rate we once received a singular proof. While once on a visit to the caves of Ellora, we determined to cross the ghaut to the famous fortress of Doulatabad —which, by the way is more remarkable, in the skill with which the bowels of the rock have been tunnelled, than even Gibraltar. Passing a little stream we observed a few male and female labourers busy washing something and conveying it to a little leaf hut adjoining. We made inquiries as to what the people were doing, and learned that they were making paper, which the people in the Nizam's territory liked very much —firstly, because it was much cheaper than English paper, and, secondly, because of the hand-beating it received, it was stronger. The paper was coarse brown and the workers manufactured it in the most simple and primitive fashion, and were able to produce it very cheaply as they had no difficulty in getting rags for nothing. The incident struck us then as an example of the ease with which paper could be manufactured in India, and we thought, as we still think, that if the time-honoured custom of making indents upon England for almost every conceivable article, from Governors to wafers, without enquiring whether the same could be produced in India at a cheaper rate and quite as good, were abandoned by our official institutions, paper manufacturing might become an important Indian industry. It is very desirable that the Secretary of State should come to the conclusion that he has, for the system of sending home to England for articles that can be produced in India has entailed a frightful amount of waste. We heard just the other day of something permitted by the Government of Bombay which showed folly and recklessness to such a degree that if the perpetrators had been the servants of a private firm instead of that long suffering and much enduring nondescript the public they would have lost their appointments. Some time ago it was fancied that the work required by the Stamp Department could be done in Bombay for less than the cost of procuring the necessary stationery in England. Accordingly a large quantity of machinery was ordered out from home and set up in Bombay. The authorities, however, altered their minds; an expensive contract from well-known stationers in London was accepted; the stamping is now done as of yore in England; and whereas the machinery which was bought and delivered is now lying idle and unable to find a purchaser, as nobody but Government requires the particular work for which the machinery is suitable, the result of the nice little muddle is that the residents of Bombay might just as well have thrown nearly a lac of rupees into the sea. Anybody can have that machinery at a bargain, and it would not be a matter for much regret if those who were the cause of its purchase could be sold as a bargain also.

No doubt, in carrying out the resuscitated "development" policy efficiently, the Government of India will encounter a great deal of difficulty. The private interests involved are very considerable, and before they can be set aside in favour of public interests the India Office will fight hard against the surrender of privileges which have been a source of considerable patronage and profit to its friends. The hope has been expressed that under the new policy the day will come when India will become almost wholly independent of home manufactures—when she will be able to supply herself with coal and iron from her own mines; when she will be able to clothe her people with the products of her own cotton fields and the help of her own mills; when she will be able to manufacture her own jute fabrics; supply her commissariat with most of the articles required in the army, and give the people beer to drink from her own breweries and spirits from her own distilleries; and when she will be able not only to fill her Secretariats with her own paper, but to do such expensive little jobs as stamping without the help of Messrs. Waterlow or any other firm of stationers. It may be idle to expect all these changes for many years to come, but Lord Salisbury is undoubtedly wise in his generation when he has inaugurated them. India, under present circumstances, is poor—though not in the sense which is in favour with agitators of the Dadabhai Noaroji class—and she ought to be taught to help herself. With her depreciated silver coinage she has now to pay dearly for the articles she receives from England, and the "balance of trade" against her would probably make her kick the beam in the course of time. But when Lord Salisbury's blissful scheme of making India depend upon herself approaches consummation, India will have reason to thank the day when an honest attempt was made by the English Government in conjunction with the Government of India to draw forth her latent powers. She will possess not only a prosperous labour market of her own, a flourishing revenue, and the power of creating much capital; but when next a crisis in the silver market arises she will be able to congratulate herself upon being able to defy the bitternesses of exchange which are now disturbing the equanimity of her trade and inhabitants. We hope that this new phase of "developing the resources of the country" will have fair play—that the scheme will be carried out honestly and regardless of the interests either of the patronage-loving India Office or of wealthy traders, who have hitherto enjoyed such a monopoly of Indian business that they may have persuaded themselves it ought never to be taken away from them.

WHILE the Indian world, and particularly the European portion of it, has been standing aghast and helpless, watching with trembling eagerness the rapid depreciation of the silver currency of the country—a depreciation which has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for, while no one has been able to suggest a certain means of remedy, some invisible agency seems to have taken pity on the utter helplessness of those only too willing but unable to help themselves, and not only is there a marked improvement on the rates of Exchange ruling early last week, but according to English telegrams the metal on which our existence seems to depend has advanced in value. The false prophets of a week since who spoke with confidence of the English shilling being the sterling equivalent of the rupee ere the close of this eventful year, and even hinted at the possibility of our silver plate becoming less valuable than our copper cooking pots, now hide their diminished heads and avoid the topic of Exchange as carefully as they formerly courted it. The rise, small as it is, may, we own with regret, be but temporary, although as the sudden depreciation during the last few months has not been satisfactorily accounted for, we fail to see why we should abandon the pleasant thought that there is the possibility of a still further rise than has already taken place. The correspondence lately published in these columns on the subject has been interesting if contradictory, and when men who should be perfectly at home on the subject advise remedies in various shapes, such as an import duty on silver, the institution of a gold currency, &c. while others agree with the English Committee that the currency of the country must not be interfered with, and that the evil must and will work its own remedy, we ourselves are of opinion that the taxation of silver or the attempted, if possible, institution of a gold currency would be attended with most disastrous results and is not to be thought of at present. Meanwhile, the slight advance, the little cloud at present no larger than a man's hand promises a little better for the future, and we for the present take leave of the subject, hoping all things.

THE difficulties which captains have sometimes to encounter in dealing with refractory seamen are shown by the following facts. It will be remembered that the s. s. State of Alabama, bound on a voyage to China, put into Bombay about ten days ago in consequence of her having taken in a great deal of water shortly after leaving Aden, and being in such apparent danger that the captain deemed it prudent to make Bombay. Upon her arrival here the ship was thoroughly examined and a certificate of seaworthiness granted. As is usual in such cases, however, some of the crew appear to have been discontented and to have addressed communications to the harbour authorities, upon which the Master Attendant made careful enquiries and, we believe, with a perfectly satisfactory result—at least, so far as the conduct of the captain and the seaworthiness of the ship were concerned,—but the result of the enquiry evidently annoyed those who had instigated it, who doubtless preferred a sojourn in Bombay to the discomfort of encountering the heavy monsoon sea outside the harbour. The vessel left Bombay on Friday morning and soon after the pilot had left her, it was discovered that the bilge pumps were choked and the water was consequently rising in the stoke-hole. Over and over again they were cleared and worked, but it was discovered that a large quantity of coal and ashes was in the bilge under the engine-room, which could not be reached to be removed, as the water was then so high. Captain Hamlin kept on his voyage as long as he could, until in fact there was a general refusal on the part of the firemen and crew headed by the fourth engineer to work any longer unless the ship's head was put about for Bombay. After a last effort to induce the men to resume work, the ship was put about accordingly and returned to Bombay on Saturday, apparently in a sinking condition. As the bilges were thoroughly cleaned out before the vessel left the port, and an enormous quantity of coal and ashes was subsequently found there, within a short time of her departure, without any natural explanation how it could get there, there is a strong suspicion of foul play, and we understand that enquiries are already being made at the instance of the captain which will probably result in proceedings being instituted in the Police Court at an early date.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Silver Chips" seems to have been a little irritated by my letter, but without cause; for there was not a word in it that was not both grave and respectful, nor was there the slightest tinge of "flippancy" about my letter. It is a pity that the discussion should be in the least put out of the order which in your columns it has assumed under the able manipulation of "D. G." and Mr. Kittredge. "Silver Chips" asks me to explain what I mean "by advocating a gold currency." In reply to this question I would refer him to the gold currency as it exists in England; but as regards India, I spoke of a gold *standard* and said not a word about a gold currency for this country; I merely asked "D. G." to kindly explain what he meant by a gold currency in India being impracticable. We have in India a silver currency based on a silver standard, but as silver is gradually receding in value, and, so far as present appearances go, is likely to still further fall in value, the Government should adopt a gold standard in place of a silver standard. This, of course, is a very different matter from introducing a gold currency. There is a peculiarity about this currency question in India that the rupee at present circulates throughout the mofussil at its normal value, little affected as yet by the fall in the value of silver; it is for purposes of foreign trade and exchange business that the silver standard is so very inconvenient and is the cause of so much loss. Would not a gold standard rectify this evil? This is the point that I am surprised our practical men cannot settle. I have been told by a very good authority that probably not more than 3 millions sterling a year in gold would be required if a gold standard were introduced to satisfy the demands of the foreign trade and the exchange business of India. This is a very insignificant sum, which the well-supplied coffers of the Bank of England could send us without causing any of that alarm amongst English capitalists which the mere mention of a probable drain on the stores of gold in the Bank of England always creates. Let the question be narrowed to this degree and its solution will not perhaps be so difficult as when the introduction of a gold currency throughout the whole of India is under consideration. The inevitable consequence of having a gold standard may in a long course of years be the introduction of gold as the current coin in India, but all that is at present wanted is to have the currency for foreign trade purposes based on gold as the standard in place of silver. Merchants

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

A GRAND DURBAR AT TREVANDRUM.

TREVANDRUM, 16TH JULY.

A public Durbar to receive the letter announcing Lord Lytton's assumption of the Government of India was held here on Friday. The ceremony had been so long delayed owing to the absence of the Resident. A grand review was held early in the evening, and afterwards a magnificent procession, scores of elephants joining, escorted the Maharaja and the Resident through the city to the Durbar Hall, where the Maharaja opened and read the Viceroy's letter, under a royal salute and three volleys of musketry, the band playing the National Anthem.

The Durbar over the procession reformed. The Resident accompanied the Mahar..ja to the Palace where the latter dined.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPECIAL EMBASSY FROM YARKUND.

SIMLA, 16TH JULY.

Yakub Khan is again coming on a special embassy from the Yarkund ruler and is expected to reach Srinuggur shortly.

Cholera at Srinuggur has altogether ceased.

THE AFREEDEES.

The latest news from Kohat is that all is perfectly quiet. There are many rumours about an expedition against the Afreedees in the cold season, but Government are unlikely to sanction the expedition without good reasons.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF LORD DERBY.

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

A most influential Deputation of 40 members, representing 571 gentlemen, waited this afternoon at the official residence of the Foreign Secretary of State for the purpose of urging the neutrality of England in case of a general war. Replying to the address Lord Derby said that he concurred in its object. Her Majesty's Government had refused to accept the Berlin Memorandum because any compromise was unfeasible and unacceptable by the Porte and the insurgents. The fleet now in Besika Bay was not there to take the initiative but because England and the Embassies of all countries were wishing to be armed so as to prevent a massacre of their subjects. A general war was most improbable; France and Italy were not intending it; Germany and her people had no direct interest in war; England won't go to war; the position of Austria was peculiar but her own self-interest dictates peace; a powerful party in Russia desires a Slavonian Empire under Russian guidance and influence, but that party was not in power; the Czar was a sincere lover of peace, the state of the Russian finances and the extent of her recent conquests in Asia were also reasons for Russia not wishing war. His Lordship confirmed the Reichstadt telegrams as to the policy of non-intervention to be followed by Russia and Austria, and added that nothing would be done without the consent of the Great Powers. England was striving to restrain the conflict to its present limits; he would impress that view on others and had no doubt of success, he only desired fair play; he could not help the decay of Turkey; England has guaranteed against murder not against suicide and sudden death; mediation will be offered if an opportunity offers which may be at hand shortly.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH AMERICA

Papers relating to the Extradition Treaty with the United States have been presented before Parliament. Lord Derby in a despatch to the Washington Government, dated 30th June, intimates his readiness to consider a new and enlarged Treaty between England and America.

THE SUEZ CANAL PAPERS.

The Suez Canal Papers have also been presented in Parliament. Colonel Stokes in his report states that the general condition of the Canal is better now than it was in 1874, and that the Channel in its present state is ample for many years.

THE BRAVO CASE.

The Bravo case is exciting considerable interest, and a second inquest has been opened.

SPEECH OF THE DUC DECAZES.

PARIS, 14TH JULY.

The Duc Decazes in a speech before the Chambers has declared that the policy of France was solely domestic and pacific, and one of non-intervention in Eastern affairs..

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

The Turks again attacked Saitschar on the 12th; there were many killed in this engagement. The victory is claimed by the Servians.

Some further fighting has occurred near Gatzko.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

VIENNA, 14TH JULY.

Austria has closed the port of Klek.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE THUNDERER.

LONDON, 15TH JULY.

The boiler of Her Majesty's ironclad Thunderer has exploded during a trial-trip at Spithead. Twenty-five persons were killed and fifty three injured.

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT IN MANCHESTER.

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

A general short time movement in the mills has taken place and wages are being reduced.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAMERS.

ADEN, 15TH JULY.

The B. I. S. N. Company.'s s.s. Agra left here for Kurrachee yesterday.

The same Company's s.s. Arcot left this morning for London, calling at the Red Sea ports, Algiers, and Lisbon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 14TH JULY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	51,000	bales.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	11,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	56,000	do.
Do. do. Surats....	10,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton 1,021,000		do.
Do. do. Surats 116,000		do.
Do. do. Cotton in London..	48,250	do.

LONDON, 14TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera.....	4 3/16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	6.
8¼ lbs. do.	7.
40's Mule Twist	0-10.
Bar Silver	48

The sum of £206,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

WEATHER REPORTS.—16TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 5-15 P.M.—Weather showry, wind S.W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·84. Fall of rain 60 cents.

CARWAR, 1 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. 5, thermometer 79, barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 1 inch 78 cents.

MANGALORE, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W. W. N. W., thermometer MAX. 78, MIN. 75. Fall of rain 46 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. in gusts, thermometer 86. Fall of inch 86 cents.

Our readers are no doubt cognizant of the *fracas* which happened not long ago between Mr. Ganta and Messrs. Payne and Kapp at the Suborditate Court of Cochin. We now learn from the *Madras Mail* that the District Judge of South Malabar has since transferred the matter to the High Court.

Most people have been moved to pity by the story of the clown trying to make a crowd of fellow beings merry with his forced jokes and unnatural contortions, while all the time suffering from disease and conscious that his wife was dying in her garret and his children crying for food. A more melancholy picture of what some unfortunate human beings are born to endure could scarcely be drawn. A somewhat similar case has happened at Allyghur. Mr. Harry Leslie, whose jokes and clever dancing in "nigger" characters has given a pleasant hour to many a man and woman in India, dropped down dead after a performance in the company of the Davenport Brothers. Half-an-hour after he had been "loudly applauded" by the audience he was a corpse. The costume of the "nigger minstrel," horse collar and all, was still upon him, and the paleness of death was hidden by the soot which covered the poor fellow's face.

THE Prince's visit to India is likely to cause much trouble in the domestic circles of Great Britain, and the potteries are said to be already engaged in manufacturing earthenware chatties from Indian patterns which the rising female generation are, in accordance with the advice of an English doctor, to carry on their heads to enable them to acquire the graceful gait of the Indian women seen crowding round our street wells. The latest sensation which is disturbing the peace of mind of parents and guardians has, according to the correspondent of an English religious journal, been caused by the introduction of Swamy jewellery, in which the idols of India figure in great profusion, some of them almost entirely devoid of clothing. The fear is that the children will turn from the faith of their fathers to worship these abominations of the idolator. The fear does its expresser much credit, and we can fancy the horror of mama on discovering her infantile progeny kneeling at her dressing table doing poojah to the Trichinopoly locket or bracelet sent home by Uncle Harry.

"NICK," a writer who used to be well-known in Bombay—in fact, to many Bombayites he is known as old "Nick"—professes great artistic disgust with the levity of the press, and then publishes the following under the heading "Punjab Topics," dated Lahore, 10th July:—"Decidedly the tendency of the press of the present day is towards a venial levity and flippancy. It is a hireling jester, who from time to time pulls a grave face and pretends to be a censor of morals. It puffs bubble companies for the personal profit of city editors and the enrichment of the squalid Nebuchadnezzars of German Jewry; it sells bubble water and vends the beaded bubbles of its best writers's style to Indian grievance-mongers and intriguers; it blows bubble reputations out of the dirtiest possible soap-suds which shine in the sun with iridescent splendour, and it invites the world to see how much grace of form and charm of colour may be found in the scum and froth of the vices of society. Earnestness and high moral purpose are out of fashion, and the tide of corruption sweeps muddily past like the Indus in flood. These, I hope, are sufficiently serious views, and I believe they are held by a large number of people who, from their dismal imprisonment under the punkah, look languidly out on a gloom covered world. The thermantidote has long ceased to act, the still air has been boiled in some infernal kitchen, and deposits ghee on the sticky surfaces of suffering humanity. Disgusting eruptions appear on the smoothest red and white of nature's handwork, and beauty encrusted with blisters, is no longer recognizable. The science which blundering political economists have professed to understand, and the workings of which financial ministers have pretended to control, turns out to be a mysterious and malignant fate, whose unseen hand is turning the pittance for which we toil into dust and ashes; while the dreams of hope and home which we have cherished are passing away as the dew from the grass. At last we feel what a ghastly reality life may be. As the creaking punkah wearily waves overhead hour after hour and day after day, and no surcease comes to the stifling misery of heat, all sweet and pleasant places and things seem impossible. I never felt the steady stress of the western wind blowing over a purple stretch of moor in Cumberland; I never lay in the scented green of an Alp listening to the cowbells and the murmur of a brook; I never turned from a sunlighted square into the cool and richly-tinted gloom of a great cathedral. This dreadful punkah, these tiresome walls of my prison have always been, and always will be, my portion. In short—

The sky is an inkstand upside down,
It splashes the world with gloom;
The earth is full of skeleton bones,
And the sea a wobbling tomb!

It is only in the plains during the hot weather that the vanity of all earthly things fairly comes home to the soul. New and terrible views of life appear. The prophet of the future will not, as in the old days, come from under the drooping willows which fringe the river of Chebar, but from the depths of some Indian bungalow, with haggard eyes and splitting head, will he thunder forth his denunciations. His virtue will be ferocious and austere, and his raiment will be a crimson crust of prickly-heat veiled by the thinnest of pyjamas and the gauziest of banians, and he will cry aloud and spare not the supineness of rulers, the injustice of administrations, the corruptions of the press, the depreciation of the currency, the hardships of the uncovenanted civil service pension rules, and the wretched arrangements of the meteorological department." Of course all this is very pretty, but it is scarcely a Punjab topic, and when "Nick" censures anybody for levity he might as well try to be a little reasonable in his own conduct.

SIRDAR Futteh Mahomed Khan, the Governor of Candahar, has, it is reported, been summoned by the Ameer to Cabul to explain a deficiency of Rs. 55,000 in his revenue accounts.

THE Southern India Rifle Association's programme of the Ninth Annual Meeting to take place at Bangalore on the 6th September 1876, and following days, has just been published.

THE *Delhi Gazette* mentions, on good authority, that Lord Lytton has called for all the papers concerning Ranikhet, with a view to seeing whether it is not better adapted than Simla for the Viceregal summer residence.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of June 1876 amounted to 2,543 bales, weighing 9,96,800 lbs. or 1,557 candies and 320 lbs. of the value of Rs. 2,41,125.

AMONG the insolvents discharged by the Calcutta Insolvent Debtors' Court last week was Mr. A. H. Pritchard, late Manager of the *Royal Tourist*. His debts amounted to Rs. 12,102. The *Royal Tourist* must have been a nice paying speculation for somebody.

THE Agra paper says that the scheme which has been so long before the Home Government for making an Industrial Survey of India, and which, but for the Bengal famine, would have come to the front before now, has at last a prospect of being taken in hand.

FOR the future Government expeditions into Upper Burmah will be under the direct supervision of the Foreign Secretary at Calcutta or Simla, and not the Chief Commissioner at Rangoon. The question of the overland trade route to China will therefore not be neglected.

AT the muster parade of the Madras Volunteer Guards last week, it was found that there were 24 officers and 517 rank and file on the strength of the corps. The Calcutta Volunteers show a better return than this, there having been 669 effectives at the close of last season. The Bombay returns are 0.

A SUCCESSION of daring robberies has been lately effected in the Belgaum Camp, concluding with that of the church plate and money. It is hoped that the police have a clue to the thieves, and that the plate may be recovered. The probability is that one or both the church servants were concerned in it.

THE total receipts of the East Indian Railway for the first six months of the current year amounted to £3,291,883, as compared with £2,899,961 during the same period of last year. Those of the Jabalpur line have amounted to £270,757 as against £242,688, and those of the Eastern Bengal Railway to £122,764 as against £124,934.

OWING to the heavy rain on the morning of Wednesday, a large number of houses have fallen down in the city of Lahore. Two men have been killed and several persons wounded. The flood passed through the grain mandi of the Anarkullie Bazar, destroying large quantities of grain, and likewise did much damage in the vicinity of the Lohari and Akbari Gates of the city.

COLONEL H. H. O'Connell, who recently went home on two years' leave, intends returning to Madras in September. He will doubtless be appointed Quartermaster General of the local Army, the *Madras Mail* states, in succession to Brigadier General Howlett C. B., whose five years of duty in that capacity will terminate on the 29th of that month. Colonel O'Connell will become entitled to Colonel's allowances in August 1878.

THE annexation of the south-east Wynaad, if not the whole of Wynaad, to the Neilgherries, is said to have been decided upon by the Madras Government, despite the obstinacy of Sir William Robinson. The new district will be ruled by a Commissioner, whose salary will be Rs. 2,000 a month. The appointment of Joint Magistrate of Ootacamund will be done away with; and Colonel Hanken, the present incumbent, will be provided for in the plains.

WE learn from the Calcutta *Daily News* that another lot of silver bullion, valued at about eight lakhs of rupees, has lately arrived at that port, and was made over to the Calcutta Mint on Monday last. This makes a total of 70 or 72 lakhs now in Government store. The *banyas* of Bombay are buying up gold, we hear, and paying visits to mofussil towns for that purpose. Meanwhile silver is likely to accumulate in the Government Treasuries.

THE Bengal Government have agreed to purchase a hulk for the purpose of a floating hospital for the sailors who visit the Port of Calcutta. The General Hospital is two miles from the Hooghly river, and the object in having a floating hospital is that it should be a branch hospital to which patients from ships in the river could be taken and where they would remain till they could be removed to the General Hospital. It is considered that ten or twelve beds would be sufficient. The cost of the undertaking is expected to be about half-a-lac of rupees, and about Rs. 500 a month for maintenance.

IN a sermon last month, Dr. Cumming insisted that the collapse of the Ottoman Empire is the drying up of the Euphrates under the Sixth Seal after which the opening of the Seventh Seal and the second Advent of our Lord will take place. He said he had pointed out these matters years ago in Exeter Hall amid much ridicule; but now two thousand of the Church of England clergy held he was right. As the reverend Doctor has always been notorious for his extraordinary manipulation of facts and figures to suit his predictions, we are indisposed to believe in the existence of the two thousand Anglican clerical supporters of his views. The revivification of Roman Catholicism, and the growth of Mahomedanism of late years, are two rather cogent facts that the Doctor did not foresee, and that further disturb his calculations.

A MEETING was held in the *Tuksal Kothi* of H. H. the Maharajah of Benares on the evening of the 1st July to consider proposals for some suitable memorial of Sir William Muir, the present financial member of the Governor-General's Council, and the late Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., who leaves India soon. Several influential native gentlemen were present. It was resolved to place his statue in the Alfred Park, in the vicinity of the Muir College at Allahabad, as a mark of their thankfulness for the zeal and good wishes evinced by him during his Indian career. In furtherance of this object, it was decided that the proceedings of the meeting should be sent to the principal cities of the N. W. Provinces, and that their Highnesses the Nawab of Rampoor and the Maharajah of Vizianagram, his sincere friends, be informed of this. The Maharajah of Benares subscribed Rs. 2,000 and several Nawabs and native princes have also subscribed, making up a sum of Rs. 6,800.

PRIVATE letters received in Colombo by the last Australian mail, from a member of the family of Sir Hercules Robinson, state without reserve or qualification of any kind, that Sir Arthur Gordon will assume the Governorship of Ceylon in succession to Sir William Gregory. The same letters convey the information that Sir Hercules Robinson is about to assume the Government of the Cape of Good Hope in succession to Sir H. Barkley, who also came from an Australian command, having passed from Victoria to the Cape in September 1870, so that his time at the latter colony has nearly expired. Sir Hercules Robinson did not assume the Government of New South Wales until 1872, his removal to the Cape, therefore, somewhat anticipates the accustomed date, probably in compliance with his own wishes, for we imagine that the gold diggers and woolgrowers of New South Wales are scarcely so amenable to quiet Government as the merchants and planters of Ceylon.

A BRUTAL and unprovoked assault on the superintendent of a coffee estate in Ceylon, by contract coolies, is thus reported in the *Ceylon Observer* by a correspondent writing from Lindula under date the 5th instant:—

"Mr. Thompson, the superintendent of Melton estate, Walaha, was set upon by his contract weeders, when quietly walking home to his bungalow to breakfast. He was suddenly knocked down from behind, without a moment's warning, and then pounded into by the whole lot, some ten in number. Some of them actually, I am told, put their teeth into his throat. He recovered himself sufficiently to drive them off, and got to his bungalow. The cause of the assault was that he had told them they must not weed with karandis, and they must bring them to the bungalow. When he got to the bungalow, he sent for a neighbour, who can testify to the shocking treatment he had received. The coolest part of the whole transaction, however, has yet to follow. Fearing the consequence of their act, the coolies ran off to Dimbula, and asked for a warrant against Mr. Thompson for assaulting them. Mr. Bell, the police magistrate, suspecting there was something wrong, detained them in custody till next day, and when Mr. Thompson arrived to take out a warrant against them, he found them in custody. The case, I am told, is to go before the Supreme Court."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, we see, recorded a minute in favour of a canal from Madáripur, in South Faridpur, to Calcutta, with a branch of 55 miles from Kulna to Barisál to tap the Bakarganj district. The canal would effect a saving of between 200 and 300 miles to boats, as compared with the present circuitous routes. "From Madaripur," the minute says, "the canal would be carried across the Gorai river (there called the Mudhomuttee); thence it would join the Atara-Bankee river, and pass on to Koolna, on the river Bhyrub, in the Jessore district; then it would be carried across the country, without obstacle, to Calcutta. The only serious difficulty would be the crossing of the Gorai; but I believe that this could be overcome by engineering skill. The distance from Madaripur to Calcutta would be 140 miles." The line between Calcutta and Kulna has already been surveyed; and those between the latter place and Madaripur and Barisal, respectively, will be surveyed as soon as the season permits it.

A BANGALORE paper gives the following account of a project which is said to be engrossing the attention of no less a person than Sir Dinkur Rao, who has been lately on a pilgrimage to Madura and Ramisweram. It is nothing more nor less than a proposal to extend the South India Railway to a place called Mundapuru on the coast about twenty miles from Ramnad, and build a railway bridge across the Channel three miles in width to Paumben, and perhaps over to Ceylon. If properly laid with a branch line to Davipatam from Ramnad, the numberless pilgrims who go to Ramisweram in the Island of Paumben from all parts of India would, it is thought, more than pay the expense. If Sir Dinkur Rao is really thinking of any such magnificent project—a sort of Indian Mensi Bridge idea in fact—he will certainly make his name famous, and pilgrims will thus be able to start from Hurdwar in the far north and do the distance straight down to Ramisweram with the least possible discomfort, by the aid and assistance of the iron horse.

THE *Home News* says:—"We observe that the *Bombay Gazette* speaks of Mr. C. B. Saunders, the new Chief Commissioner of Mysore, 'having been rewarded more substantially than his friends thought he would be.' We are glad to assure those who look upon the late Resident as one of Lord Northbrook's victims to his 'Moloch of Vigour in his Tophet of Indian policy,' that his reappearance at Mysore is yet a more substantial reward for past misfortune than some of his friends appear to rate it. If the particular kind of redress for which he asked remains ungranted, it is certain, at any rate, that he has at length gained something like a *quid pro quo* by his appointment to Mysore. Henceforth, at least during Mr. Saunders' incumbency, the Chief Commissionership of Mysore will rank in pay and dignity equal with the Residentship of Hyderabad. If therefore Lord Northbrook threw him over for reasons more or less open to question, Lord Salisbury is resolved that sonable and distinguished an officer shall suffer no permanent loss for any excess of zeal in his proceedings at Hyderabad which might have been laid to his charge."

THE grievances of the drivers and guards of the E. I. Railway have terminated. Captain Wallace, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, was appointed to take this matter in hand. He has shown great temper and judgment, and the matter is now amicably settled. At a special meeting, held on 29th June 1876, between the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and the Acting Agent, East Indian Railways, it (1) was resolved with reference to the report Captain Wallace had sent in that the salaries of the drivers and firemen in the Locomotive Department, which had been curtailed owing to slackness of traffic, be restored to the former rates from the commencement of the heavy traffic of the current half year, say, 1st April last; (2) that Captain Wallace be requested to report further on Mr. Campbell's revised code of general rules; (3) that Captain Wallace's report be forwarded to the Board of Directors and the Government of India, with the recommendation that the necessary steps be taken to assimilate, so far as practicable, the system of working in the Locomotive and Traffic Departments on all Indian Railways. The Committee desired to place on record their appreciation of the tact and ability displayed by Captain Wallace in conducting this important inquiry. The followig is Captain Wallace's opinion of Mr. Atkins:—"I must acknowledge the services of Mr. Atkins, Secretary to the 'Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.' During the inquiry he brought forward the grievances, great and small, making light of none, in a manner that if occasionally trying to one's patience, was certainly conducive to thoroughness; and although he is the author of the remarkable circular that was recently issued to the guards and drivers, he at our meetings advocated their cause in a temperate and generally reasonable manner. He now and then exhibited a tendency to exaggerate and to attack the characters or reputations of the absent, but on the whole, I believe him to be as accurate and as scrupulous as other professional agitators of his class."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 14TH JULY.

I LEARN that the monopoly enjoyed by Kullals for years past in Nassick collectorate has been suppressed to a great extent since Mr. Gilbert Elliot has assumed charge of the collectorate. This gentleman joined his office only in May 1875, and immediately adopted active measures by holding the annual sales of liquor shops under his immediate supervision in Nassick, instead of as is usually done by the mamlutdars in their respective talookas. The result proves an immense increase in the revenue. At the auction sales held last year for 1875-76 Rs. 82,000 were realized, whereas only Rs. 66,000 were realized in the preceding year. During the present year the revenue is further increased to a lac and three thousand or an actual increase of Rs. 53,000 in two years in comparison with the year 1874-75. I hear that Mr. Elliot has submitted to Government several other proposals, which will not only better the revenue but will check the smuggling and illicit sales of spurious liquor by extensively practised throughout the collectorate.

Though the annual reliefs of the Presidency are not yet published, I believe I am right in stating that both the European regiments and native cavalry now located in Poona will move during the present year. The 2-15th are destined to Deesa to relieve H. M.'s 82d Regiment for Kurrachee. The 66th Regiment will break up, sending head-quarters to Ahmednugger and two companies to Sattara and the same to Bombay in place of H. M.'s 1/2 Regiment for Poona. The 1st Lancers who were ordered to move last year, and have luckily enjoyed an extra twelve months, are bound for Neemuch. The artilleries stand fast at Kirkee. We cannot think that either the 2-15th or the 66th Regiment are fairly treated. The 2-15th will hardly have a stay of two years, and the 66th Regiment scarcely twelve months in Poona. The married people of the regiments feel much these *rapid changes*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, 9TH JULY.

DURING the past month, "the heat, the oppressive heat," was the general cry; men and animals were being constantly struck down with the heat and, though now and again heavy clouds darkened the sky, they merely tantalized us with the promise of rain and departed, leaving us 102° in the shade! The 1st current, however, was a day to be remembered; the day was as usual suffocating, but in the afternoon black clouds began to gather and amidst lightning and thunder, down came the rain, at first in large heavy drops quickening into a close heavy shower, which has kept on, with brief intervals, continuous up till now. The monsoons have at last well set in, and every one is glad from the *kirsance* at the plough to the perspiring *sahib* in the bungalow. All, except a few rascally grain monopolists who had hoped, by the procrastination of the rains and the consequent rise in the price of grain, to forge hundreds of rupees from the sufferings of humanity. *Apropos* of this I must here relate a strange occurrence as to the facts of which I can vouch, indicative either of the strong hold that superstitious traditions still have on the natives, or the existence of infernal diableric, which Mr. Lyall in the *Fortnightly Review* not very long ago hinted at as being still practised in Hindostan. Almost any native on being questioned will tell you that it is possible by certain acts and incantations to prevent the clouds dropping their rain. However this may be, it is true that two well-to-do natives, with interested pecuniary motives, performed the—to them—orthodox procedure of "shutting up the rain"—*Panee band karna*. On enquiry I am informed that the *modus operandi* is thus. A virgin is selected from among the caste of the operator. She is made to bathe and dress in new garments, and watch for the very first shower of rain, some portion of which she collects, while in the act of falling, in a new broad brass vessel; these early raindrops are carefully put into a small unmarked vessel and hermetically sealed. Next, one who is a profisient in this particular branch of diabolical science is called into requisition; he is known by the name of *gharpagaree*. He goes through certain incantations, sprinkling the sealed vessel from time to time with saffron powder and *nussoor dhal*; when his infernal performance is over, the imprisoned rain is buried certain fathoms deep in the earth, and, as the conspirators believe, there is no more chance of heavy showers falling, till the imprisoned water is unearthed and poured upon the ground. Such is the account and such the procedure adopted by the two worthies above referred to. The happy conclusion, however, was that their proceedings were soon discovered and they received such an unmerciful beating with shoes and sticks at the hands of all their countrymen who heard of it, that they are not likely to meddle with spiritualism again.

I cannot refrain from giving the facts of another case, showing the strong belief in magic and such like which forms a strong component of the native character. The only son of a Mahomedan in the city, a shopkeeper, died and the family were bitterly bemoaning his untimely loss, when a *gosain*, a Hindoo religious mendicant, living hard by and who was acquainted with the superstitious disposition of the parents, offered to raise the boy from the dead and restore him alive to his father, on being well paid for his trouble. The foolish father eagerly consented and advanced the *gosain* Rs. 80; the boy had been buried that morning and the *gosain* promised to revive him the next day. He and his accomplice early the next morning placed a boy of the same size as the deceased stretched upon the grave and covered up with a cloth; the parents were called and told that their boy was partly restored to life, and sure enough the legs and arms underneath the cloth moved about. The *gosain* warned them not to approach the half alive body but to fork down Rs. 100 more which the hopeful father gladly did; then the father was directed to proceed to a distant garden and get some leaves of the *bel* tree; while he sped on this errand the *gosain*, his accomplice, and the boy on the grave, all decamped. The case was reported to the police and the rascals were searched for; one, I hear, has now been caught and will shortly undergo a criminal trial.

Last month has been indeed a very sickly one; fever, diarrhœa and dysentery being general complaints every where, from which even your "own correspondent" has not escaped unscathed. There were also some few cases of cholera and I am given to understand some twenty deaths were scored to this malady during June, but the heavy rains that are now falling have washed away all likelihood of the plague continuing. Cholera is however still prevailing in Jubbulpore.

We have lately lost two European residents of the station, men well known and respected—Captain Russell, of the 16th M. N. I., of whose malady there have been such conflicting accounts that I refrain from referring to them; the other Mr. Sherd, principal of the firm of that name, chemist and druggist, ran down a few weeks back to Calcutta to receive a fresh supply of goods from England; while at Calcutta he was seized with cholera and died there after a brief illness, leaving a young family utterly distracted by his death.

A splendid operation was performed last week by the Assistant Surgeon of the Main Dispensary, a Bengalee Baboo, whose great ability both theoretical and experienced, are being greatly appreciated by all who have had occasion to utilise his services. At Panaghur, an important station some 20 miles distant, a well-to-do native had occasion to suspect his wife of infidelity and in a fit of jealousy struck her most brutally with a hatchet which cut open her bosom exposing the ribs. She was brought into the Jubbulpore Main Hospital, breathing through the wound in her chest. Every one gave her up, but the experienced Assistant Surgeon Baboo took her in hand and with *sutnes* and ointments (and what else only the medical world alone understands) healed all her wounds, caused the breath to heave through the natural channel and, in short, restored her to complete health. Abilities like these deserve to be recorded!

The new Protestant School has opened in full vigour since the 7th of last month. An able head master, Mr. C. W. Harcourt of great scholastic experience, has come from Calcutta and his talents in the art of teaching, as well as his general *Je ne sais quoi* in winning over the scholars to take an interest in education, are already being thoroughly appreciated. His assistant master, a man of good ability, is said to be also ably seconding in promoting the popularity and high name of this new and long desired institution under the able general superintendence of the Revd. T. D. Gray.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 14.

You have some Madrasees in Bombay who may be glad to hear of the oriental Reckie of Madras the odoriferous. I think if Mr. Pedder and Dr. Weir were respectively Municipal Commissioner and "Inspector of Smells" in this place, the one would assault the whole Municipal Corporation, and the other might even be heard to use bad language. Lacs upon lacs of rupees were spent in providing a water supply, but the only result has been that a contractor has made a fortune, and a limited supply of reddish pea soup is seen to ooze along the gutters, mixing with and augmenting the foul filth that is already there. Then, again, our future harbour—and a very long way in the future it is too—instead of employing an engineer of reputation and experience to superintend the works on the spot, Mr. Parkes, of Kurrachee reputation, directs affairs from London; here the person in charge is a young man with an eye-glass. It is both amusing and instructive to see the space "where noble merchantmen and monster men-of-war are intended to ride at anchor, during cyclones and monsoons," as a poetic young secretary expressed himself, gradually silting up, until, when the sides of the harbour are finished, we shall have a fine open space of ground, well above high water mark, admirably adapted, it being nice soft sand, for dirty little niggers to roll in. To improve matters, these harbour works are causing the sea to encroach upon the land in other places; in a short time there will be encroachments on private property, the owners of which will of course require some little compensation. Don't we manage things well in Madras? Our swell Governor the "juke" is at Olympus, where with the minor gods, he is endeavouring to make a nice little fat appointment for some fortunate civilian cuss. The Commissioner of the Nilgherries scarcely any work to do, so Government, being for once rather virtuous, don't give him, poor fellow, very much pay. Now, by taking a slice out of the Wynaad, the place where coffee grows, they might give him a semblance of something to do, and then raise his pay. The head quarters of the Commissioner would of course be at Ootacamund, so the poor devils from below would have to come shivering up, to a climate which is almost certain death to them. I must tell you that the natives of Malabar are not particularly well clothed, in their native sand and groves of coccanuts they don't require clothes. The men wear nothing below the hips, the women nothing above them. For these poor wretches to be compelled to travel to a strange land, where the language and race of the inhabitants are different from their own, in order to make a nice comfortable berth for some favoured individual of the conquering race, is a striking illustration of the purity and enlightenment of the British rule.

The visit of the Prince's specials is still remembered in Madras, one gentleman in particular, who earned for himself the title of lady-killer, on account of his assiduous attention to the sex, and the glowing description of their beauty he sent to his paper, is still mentioned with the profoundest regard. What a thing it is to be possessed of a bright beaming, beautiful countenance! and yet there are those who say that he was not a handsome man, but these ladies must have plain looking husbands, and are jealous. Talking of correspondents, reminds me of the newspapers. The *Mail* still pitches into "that man Robinson." The *Times* is unwell, and the acting gentleman has to combine editorials and missionary reports. The *Athenæum* has taken a new lease on life, and has become the property of the Honorable J. G. Coleman, who seems determined to bring back the paper to its pristine greatness. It was reported that an ex-editor of the Bombay *Times* was to hurl the editorial thunder-bolts, but it is scarcely likely, for that eminently respectable gentleman's thunderbolts went off so much like pop guns and his lightning was so much like lucifer matches, that the proprietor of the paper who knows what's what would scarcely appreciate the ex-editor's attempts.

On the 1st of September next, the new S. I. Railway will be opened as far as Trindivanam. When it is opened through to Tanjore what will become of the Madras Railway traffic, it is difficult to say.

BOMBAY.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.—A Fine Art Exhibition will be opened at Poona on the 25th August, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse The Exhibition will consist of paintings, drawings, etchings, &c., &c. A number of prizes will be awarded to amateur artists.

KURRACHEE.—Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Kotharee, one of the most prominent members of the Parsee community at Kurrachee, has just died. He had by his own industry risen from comparatively poor circumstance, to wealth and competence. He was much respected for his integrity and beneyolence and had many friends at Bombay, Surat and other places.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A noted character, named Heeroo Dossa, who has been previously convicted six different times of stealing, obtaining goods by false pretences, loitering, &c., was on Saturday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for stealing a bullock, valued Rs. 40, the property of Hurry Trimbuck.

THE NEW MASONIC JOURNAL.—The *Standard* (the Bombay masonic journal) continues to be very interesting to those gifted beings who can read beneath the surface of a number of initials, though even those who cannot, may find in the little venture much to attract their attention. This month's number contains a very good photograph of Captain Morland, the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, decorated with all the wonderful "jewels" and insignia of his office.

THE COLD-BLOODED DOUBLE MURDER AT DHOMIE TALAO.—This case was resumed on Saturday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, in which Luximon Rama stands charged with wilful murder, by causing the deaths of Savitree and Rummee, women, on the 30th June last. The former was his wife and the latter his mother-in-law. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; the prisoner was not represented by counsel. His Worship after taking the evidence of several witnesses closed the case for the prosecution. The prisoner reserved his defence, and the was thereupon formally committed to take his tria at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FORCIBLE ENTRY INTO A SHOP.—At the High Court on Saturday last, the hearing of the case of Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee *vs.* James Bapty, which is a suit for damages for upwards of Rs. 12,000, sustained by the plaintiff by reason of certain alleged malicious and wrongful acts of the defendant and his agent, was resumed before the HON. Mr. Justice Pinhey. The plaintiff appeared in person as on the previous day, the proceedings of which have already been reported by us. Mr. Hart and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff's further examination and cross-examination occupied the Court the whole of the day; but the details are of no public interest. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

ASSAULT.—On Friday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, a Hindoo, named Succaram Heerjee, a clerk in the Bombay Collector's Office, and his son, named Ananta Succaram, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Samboo Pandoo, a servant in the employ of Atmaram Sett. The complainant appeared in person, and Mr. Venayekrao Hurrychund appeared for both the defendants. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that on the 30th June last the second defendant, who is a boy, was joking with the complainant when he remonstrated with him. On this the second defendant became abusive and ran into his house. Soon after the father, the first defendant, came out with an axe and struck complainant a blow on the head when he fell down. Two witnesses were called for the defence, one of whom said he knew nothing of the affair and the other almost corroborated the statement made for the prosecution. His Worship in disposing of the case fined the first defendant Rs. 10 and discharged the second defendant. Rs. 5 of the fine was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Nana Rama, a Surtee butler in the service of Mr. Inzoli, was charged on Saturday last at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with stealing a flannel shirt and a pair of socks, the property of his master. The prisoner was further charged with having in his possession three pairs of woollen socks and a pair of woollen gloves, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. The articles of wearing apparel in the above two charges were found in the possession of the prisoner when the police made a search at the prisoner's residence for the property reported by Mr. Inzoli to be stolen from his residence at Hummum Street, Fort, during that gentleman's absence at Poona. Mr. Inzoli identified the flannel shirt as his property, and evidence for the prosecution on both the charges was taken. The prisoner in his defence, said in respect to Mr. Inzoli's shirt that it was given to him to be taken to the dhoby's. As to the other articles of wearing apparel he said they were given to him by gentlemen whom he had served and had gone to Calcutta, and declined to call witnesses. His Worship remanded the case to this day to enable the prisoner to produce such evidence as to his character and reserved judgment until then.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Friday, July 14	1 99	2 96	1 25
Saturday ,, 15	1 46	0 63	2 67
Previously registered	16 51	20 36	16 33
Total up to date ...	19 87	23 95	20 25

A GREAT MASONIC PERSONAGE.

IN our first issue we gave an account of the presentation in Grand Lodge to Right Worshipful Bro. Morland of a life-sized portrait of himself, which was given to him by the Scotch Masons of India as an acknowledgment of his earnestness and zeal in the cause of Masonry, and the respect in which he is held

…, 1873, and 1874, we find the following … each of these descriptions of cloth and yarns,

T. Cloths	381,111 pieces.
Long Cloths	275,261 ,,
Domestics	179,699 ,,
Mule twist, above 20s. and under 30s.	528,418 lbs.
Mule twist, 30s. and under	447,916 ,,
Water twist, 20s. and under	1,126,739 ,,

These figures conclusively show that, so far as the import trade of Bombay is concerned, a serious decline has taken place in this branch of trade during the period in question, but their significance is increased by the considerations urged in the following extracts from the letter of the Chamber :—

"It should be remembered that this absolute decrease has occurred after a lapse of 14 years of profound peace and security, in the cloth and yarns principally consumed by the poorer classes, whose condition, it is well known, has immensely improved from a variety of circumstances, and during which period railway communication throughout the country was early extending. In 1860 836 miles of railway only were open in British India; in 1873, the number of miles of railway open had increased to 5,872. The progress of education, closer and more frequent contact with more advanced communities, and the wealth accumulated by the cotton cultivators throughout the Presidency during the American war and for several years subsequently, when the prices obtained showed enormous profits on the cost of production, combined to increase the demand for cloths and yarns of these descriptions to an extent far exceeding the demand which would have arisen at the ordinary rate of progress in ordinary years.

"The Chamber apprehend that, under the circumstances, a very great increase indeed in the present imports of low cloths and yarns over the imports of the years immediately preceding the American war would be necessary to show that the import duty has not been operating as a protective duty, unless experience proves, after the abolition of the import duty, that local mills are able to compete successfully on equal terms with the English manufacturers. As it is, it may be fairly assumed, however, that the duty is maintained at the expense of the consumers, principally the poorer classes, against whom it tells in this instance with particular hardship in a prime necessary such as clothing, and that it is injurious to the thousands of village handloom weavers throughout the country, who are prevented from using the English yarns, which they might prefer, and are compelled to pay a higher price for what they do use, in consequence of its operation."

24. I have taken from the same source, viz., Custom Returns, the following comparative table of the imports into Bombay of the fine cloths and yarns during the years 1872—1874 and 1858—1860, from which it appears that the progress of the trade in piece goods has been considerable.

Statement of the increase of imports into Bombay of fine cloths and yarn during the years 1872—1874, as compared with the years 1858—1860.

(From Custom House Returns.)

Years.	Shirtings, Printers, Jaconets, and Madapollams.	Yarns. Mule, 40s. and upwards. Water, 30s. ditto.
	Pieces.	Lbs.
1858	3,553,198	3,513,075
1859	4,724,414	6 829,010
1860	5,540,166	4,028,499
Total	13,817,778	13,370,583
1872	6,280,269	4,330,202
1873	6,395,941	4,492,509
1874	6,697,472	4,690,642
Total	19,373,682	13,513,353
Average per year—1858, 1859, 1860	4,605,926	4,456,861
Average per year—1872, 1873, 1874	6,457,894	4,504,451
Showing an increase of per year	1,851,968 Pieces of Cloth	47,590 Lbs Yarn

25. A similar result is shown by an examination of the returns of the importations of cotton piece goods into at Calcutta which place they not been hitherto exposed to the competition of Native mills. From these it appears that the value of these imports has increased in fourteen years 77 per cent., while the corresponding advance in Bombay has been only 12 per cent.

26. It is difficult in the face of these indications to doubt that the protective action of the present tariff has had a marked effect in contracting within its present limits a trade which, if it had not been impeded by this obstacle, would have expanded to much larger dimensions

27. But clearly as the protective operation of the duties is traceable in the past, I cannot but apprehend that their effect in the future will be even more decisive.

28. I have no belief in the existence of any cause of permanent disability on the part of the India mills to meet foreign competition to a far greater extent than has hitherto been in their power.

29. On the contrary, the information which I have received leads to the conclusion that the conditions of Indian production are such as to afford grounds for believing that the scope of the protective action of the present cotton tariff will at no distant time be so extended as to effect a very large proportion of the whole trade.

30. The statements made by a deputation of employers and workmen representing the cotton manufacturing districts of England, which waited upon me in February last, are to the following effect :—

That in July 1874, Rs. 2,00,000 were invested in the cotton factory industry of Bombay, and that in November 1875, the amount of these investments had increased to Rs. 33,000,000 estimated to represent more than 1,000,000 spindles, showing an increase of 60 per cent. in little more than a single year.

That in 1870, there were only 11 mills (cotton) in the Bombay Presidency, in 1874 there were 26, and in 1875 no less than 38.

That the exports of machinery to India for the purposes of the cotton manufacture have very largely increased during the same period.

That not only (as is, indeed, admitted by the Tariff Committee) do the Indian mills already spin mule twist up to 32s., but that they also produce 30s. water twist, 36 inch 8¼-lb. shirtings, and 42-inch 9-lb. shirtings, while some of them have been already fitted with machinery for spinning 40s. mule, implying a prospective power of producing the bulk of the medium goods, as well as the whole of the coarse goods, consumed in India.

That as the whole of the medium goods, which comprise the trade in fine printings, can be made of Indian raw cotton with or without the admixture of the imported material, there is nothing to prevent the gradual substitution of Indian for British manufactures in a trade which constitutes nearly two-thirds of the total exports from England to India.

31. I am unable to vouch for the accuracy of these statements in all particulars, but they have been made on the authority of a body well qualified to speak on such a subject, and they are corroborated by the remarks contained in the following extract from the Review of Indian Trade and Navigation Accounts for 1874-75, contained in your Government Despatch of 25th February last, No. 7, Statistics, to which I have already adverted :—

"The great advance made of late years in the local manufacture of coarse goods deserving of particular attention.

"There were in Bombay, at the end of the official year 1874-75, 40 mills for the spinning and weaving of cotton, employing about 886,093 spindles and 8,537 looms. There are four in Calcutta, two in the North Western Provinces, one at Nagpore, and another at Indore (the property of the Mahraja Holkar, worked under European supervision) while others are being formed elsewhere. The mills now at work probably employ not less than a million spindles, and 10,000 looms, and there can be no question that in regard, at any rate, to the coarser qualities of cloth, they form the nucleus of a formidable competition with the mills of Lancashire, for their goods are not seized to such an extent as English goods, and they are liked by Native customers on the grond of quality and price. A novel feature in the market of Calcutta presented itself a few months ago in the importation of Bombay-made cotton cloths, which found favour with buyers in Calcutta. The manufactures of these mills are now, as will be seen from the figures given above, being exported in increasing quantities to neighbouring countries hitherto supplied with English goods re-exported from Bombay, and in India itself there is a very large and increasing outlet for these goods."

I desire to call your Excellency's special attention to the statement that Bombay-made cotton cloths are beginning to enter the Calcutta market. These goods are probably imported by sea into Calcutta, and are admitted free of duty while British cloths in passing the same Custom House are charged with a duty of 5 per cent.

If it be attempted to maintain this distinction, it is evident that, in order to protect your revenue, recourse must be had to certificates of origin, or to other administrative expedients condemned by modern experience, and which cannot fail to introduce into the trade a new cause of insecurity and dissatisfaction.

32. I have read, with the attention to which they are entitled, the memorials which have reached me from various sources, on the part of local interests in Bombay, and especially that presented to Sir L. Mallet in February last from the Millowners' Association, deprecating the remission of the import duties on account of apprehended injury to the Native mills. But I can discern nothing in the statements or arguments which they contain to disturb the general conclusion at which I have arrived on the substantial merits of this question. A comparison of the relative cost of production in India and in England appears, I must add, to justify this conclusion.

33. The disadvantages at which the Indian mills are placed in competition with England, as regards fuel, cost of construction, and organization, although no doubt considerable, are all of a kind the tendency of which, especially in regard to fuel, is to diminish, and are even now, more than counterbalanced, quite irrespective of the import duty in the production of the goods which form the bulk of Native consumption, by the natural advantages which India possesses in the command of raw material, in proximity to the consuming market, and, as time goes on, in cheap and appropriate labour. Nor can I forget that one of the main causes which now operates in checking and retarding the application of enterprise and capital to the cotton industry of India, is the element of doubt and insecurity inseparable from the character of every trade which depends in any degree upon the policy of a Government, instead of placing exclusive reliance on its own inherent energy. This opinion appears to derive confirmation from opinions expressed in the observations of the Government of India (Financial Department) on the Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation of British India for the year 1872-73, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of January 17th 1874.

34. In those observations I find the following passages :—

"44. In connexion with these figures, it is interesting to notice the fact that there are now in Bombay and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as well as elsewhere in India, a considerable number of mills employed in the weaving and spinning of cotton. These mills produce large quantities of piece goods and twist, &c. The Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, in his trade report for 1871-72, observes :—'The number of spinning mills in Bombay is gradually increasing, and the country twist manufacture is composing with 'Europe twist.' * * * 'The decrease' (in cotton piece goods) 'is chiefly in the importation of T cloth and domestics, which are now manufactured in large quantities at the Bombay mills, and, being cheaper, meet with a ready sale.' And, in his report for 1872-73, he refers to 'the rapidly increasing production of local mills, almost annihilating the trade in low numbers of English yarn and low class English goods.' He also reports that 'new mills are rapidly springing up. Their production finds at once a ready sale at paying prices, while the value of English goods persistently shows a loss on English quotations with charges added."

45. As regards jute manufactures, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in his Resolution upon the Annual Administration Report of the Presidency Division for 1872-73 observes :—'There are large jute factories at Baranagore and Gowripore, both in the 24-Pergunnahs, and also at Fort Gloucester, 15 miles down the Hooghly, and several new factories are rising round Calcutta. There can be no doubt that in this district these manufactories are a great success; the people show much aptitude for the work, and it seems that the neighbourhood of Calcutta will become before long a great seat of manufacturing industry.'

46. The observations above quoted are very suggestive in regard to the industrial prospects of India.

To whatever degree, then, these anticipations may prove to be correct, I cannot doubt that a change is impending in the conditions of the most important branch of the foreign trade of India.

35. It is estimated that about one half of the cotton manufactures consumed in India is supplied by forming importations, nearly the whole of which consist of British goods, representing an average annual value of 17,000,000l.

36. From the statements to which I have referred, it appears that two thirds of this vast import trade, or at least a trade of a value of 10,000,000l., is threatened by a competition which is rapidly becoming formidable, and which is artificially sheltered by a protective duty.

37. When the inevitable increase of consumption of mill-made cotton goods in India, consequent on the extension of the railway system, and improved communications of all kinds is taken into account, it becomes evident that, long before the point has been reached at which this large portion of the British export trade will have been superseded altogether by the products of the Indian mills, the area of the consumption of Native products will have been so much enlarged, that the people of India will be compelled to pay, for a first necessary of life, a price enhanced by all the incidents of protection; that a large industry, which it is of the first importance to place upon the soundest foundation, and the prosperity of which is a matter of national interest, will have grown up in India under influences which experience has shown to be in the highest degree injurious to its healthy and natural development; and that a revenue upon which the Government has been led to rely, will year by year elude their grasp, until it altogether disappears.

38. Whether, then, the question be regarded as it affects the consumer, the producer, or the revenue, I am of opinion that the interests of India imperatively require the timely removal of a tax which is at once wrong in principle, injurious in its practical effect, and self-destructive in its operation.

39. I have already stated the grounds of my objection to the retention of the 5 per cent. duty upon raw cotton not the produce of continental Asia or Ceylon.

40. The Government of India appears to have imposed this duty from a consciousness that, without it, the revenue from import duties on cotton manufactures could not be protected, and in the hope that this measure might be found sufficient without having recourse to an excise duty upon Indian mills.

41. It is evident that this expedient would be quite inadequate for the purpose for which it was intended, except on the assumption that the principal part of the goods imported from England could not be made from Indian raw cotton.

42. The statements to which I have already referred in this Despatch appear to show that there is no foundation for such an assumption, and that the whole of the "medium" qualities, which form two thirds of such importations, can be manufactured from Native cotton with or without an admixture of the longer staple.

43. If this be so, the Government of India would find itself compelled, in order to effect their avowed object, to resort to the imposition of an excise upon the native mills.

I can hardly conceive a course more injurious to a young and rising industry, in the natural growth of which India has the deepest interest.

44. But even this measure, if it could be adopted, would fail to meet the requirements of the case, and would, moreover, place the Indian mills at an unfair disadvantage in competition, unless it were supplemented by a corresponding tax upon the products of the hand loom industry, and the Government of India would be led step by step in a course of policy which could not fail to excite serious discontent among the whole Native population.

45. That an excise duty on the Indian mills should ever have been contemplated, affords, to my mind, the strongest proof of the untenable nature of the position taken up by the Government of India upon this question, and shows in a clear light the impolicy of throwing the burdens of taxation upon trade and industry, instead of relying upon realized wealth to meet the requirements of the State.

46. In thus expressing the unchanged conviction entertained by Her Majesty's Government upon this question, I must recall the condition under which alone I desired the remission of duty upon cotton goods, viz., the preservation of the Indian Treasury from financial embarrassment.

47. I have already conveyed to you my approval, under the altered circumstances of the present year, of the postponement of the reduction of this duty, suggested in my Despatch of 11th November until there is a better prospect of a sufficient surplus.

48. But I desire, before concluding this Despatch, while leaving entirely to your Excellency's judgment the mode in which the policy of Her Majesty's Government shall be carried out, to explain the general view of financial policy, in which I considered last year that this measure might safely be undertaken, and that it should have priority over every other form of fiscal relief to the Indian taxpayers.

49. I observed that, for the three preceding years, the revenues of India had yielded a surplus over ordinary expenditure (exclusive of the famine charges) of the following respective amounts :—

	£
1873-74	2,057,095
1874-75	2,597,057
1875-76 (Regular Estimate)	1,900,096

It is true that, in each of these years, the actual surplus considerably exceeded the original estimate of your Government. It is also true that the principal cause of this excess was the increased receipt from the sale of opium, but there is no immediate prospect of diminished returns from this quarter, and, so long as it lasts, it is most desirable that the resources which it yields should be utilized in removing, as far as possible, from the financial system of India inevitable causes of future weakness and embarrassment, and in giving it a form which will provide for its future expansion with the growing wealth and resources of the Empire.

50. Under the present circumstances of India, I am of opinion that the remission of taxes which restrict the trade and consumption of the people, and weigh upon the springs of industry, is an object of more immediate interest even than the reduction of debt, or the extension of public works which are not directly remunerative.

51. The amount of debt incurred by a country is a matter of relative rather than of positive importance, and measures which have the effect of increasing the revenue, often conduce more surely and more rapidly to strengthen credit, and relieve its burdens, than a mere reduction in the extent of its indebtedness.

52. The limitations under which extraordinary public works, the cost of which is met by loans, are in future to be undertaken, were defined in my Financial Despatch, No. 387, of 23rd July 1874.

53 I therefore came to the conclusion that if, after duly providing for the service and increased charges of the present year, any available surplus were found to exist, it might properly be applied to the remission of taxation.

54. There are two branches of revenue in which reforms are urgently required, viz., the salt tax, and the customs duties, both inland and external.

55. The success which has attended the sagacious measures already taken by your predecessor in Council, with a view to the ultimate assimilation of the salt duties throughout British India, by which the southern section of the Inland Customs line has been demolished, has prepared the way for the further steps which are necessary to give full effect to a policy, the general principal of which has my cordial approval.

56. But these steps cannot prudently be taken until the supply of salt to the North-West Provinces has been sufficiently increased to enable the population to obtain the benefit of a reduction in the duty, nor until some fiscal or administrative arrangements have been made with the Native salt producing States of Rajpootana, by which your Government may be enabled to dispense with the remaining customs line.

57. Active measures are now in progress towards the attainment of both these objects, but until they have been secured a further modification of the salt duties would be premature.

58. Under these circumstances, I was of opinion that if, as at that time appeared probable, the estimates for 1876-77 showed a sufficient margin of income over expenditure, occasion should be taken to effect reforms in the system of customs duties.

59. The unexpected course taken by the Government of India in passing the Indian Tariff Act of 1875, at Simla, in the middle of the financial year, deprived me of the opportunity of expressing my views upon this question until after that measure had become law, and a sacrifice of revenue estimated for the current year at 172,000l., by a reduction of the general rate of duty upon imports, had already been incurred.

60. But although I was disposed to think that this remission of taxation might have been better applied, I was reluctant to disturb the operation of reductions which were in themselves of a beneficial kind, and, with the prospect at the close of last year of a surplus for 1876-77 of about 1,900,000l., I had reason to hope that means might have been found of providing for a reduction in the cotton duties, without reimposing taxes that had been already removed.

61. By appropriating 500,000l. of the expected surplus to purposes of customs reform, it would have been possible to reduce the duty on cotton manufactures from 5 to 3½ per cent., at a sacrifice estimated by your Government at 215,000l., for the first succeeding year; to abolish altogether the duty upon the coarser yarns and manufactures, yielded about 40,000l. a year; to abolish the inland duty upon sugar, at a loss of 134,981. a year; to remit the export duty upon lac and indigo, together returning 42 847l.; and to remove from the tariff of import duties various small items which produce no revenue proportioned to the cost of collection, and the inconvenience caused to the trade.

62. The losses in succeeding years on the prospective reductions in the cotton duties, estimated by your Government at 250,000l. for 1877-78, and 341,000l. for 1878 79 respectively, would in all probability have been more than covered by the increased receipts of those years from existing taxes, such as Stamps and Abkari, both of which I have been led to believe are largely evaded at present, and might, by improvements in administration, be rendered more productive, and also by the growth of revenue from the railways, which can hardly fail greatly to diminish the charge for guaranteed interest in those years.

63 On the subject of prospective reductions, I must express my dissent from the opinion conveyed in para, 47 of the Despatch of 25th February last, as to the "grave objections to such reductions upon general grounds of finance, at any time and in any country."

64. All important remissions of taxations, especially in India, in which country the revenue is liable to sudden fluctuations, and the margin between revenue and expenditure is usually small should proceed upon the most careful estimates, and be undertaken with caution and deliberation, but for this very reason it appears to me that, where the revenue at stake is so considerable as in the present case, gradual reduction, which can, in a serious and unforeseen emergency, be suspended, is a safer and more prudent policy, than total and final remission.

65. Nor can I perceive any greater evil in prospective measures of remission than in prospective measures of expenditure, which last are undertaken every year by the Government of India in their public works. Whether succeeding Governments are committed by their predecessors to receive less or to spend more, the effect must be precisely the same.

66. In the present instance there were special reasons for the adoption of the process of gradual remission.

67. Both on political and commercial grounds it is, in my opinion, an object of great importance that the policy of the Government of India upon this question should no longer be allowed to remain in doubt. This object could not be attained by a mere reduction of the duty, unless it were accompanied by a provision which would give to the interests concerned, both in India and in England, an assurance that all intention of retaining this tax, as a permanent part of the fiscal system of India, had been deliberately abandoned.

68. The gradual remission of the duty possesses other advantages. It would give to the Indian millowners, during the period of transition from protection to open competition, the means of gradually adapting themselves to their altered conditions, and cause less disturbance generally to the commercial interests affected.

69. If the reforms in the customs systems of India, which I have here sketched briefly in outline, could have been accomplished by the close of the year 1878-79, further legislation with respect to the Customs tariff might have been put aside until time had been given to test the effect of the measures which, by that year, I hope that it may be found possible to introduce for the revision of the salt tax. Many of these duties are, it is true, open to similar objections to those which apply to the duties upon cotton goods, but they are less in degree, they affect interests of far less magnitude, and do not therefore call for the same yearly attention.

70. I have dwelt at what may appear an unnecessary length upon financial projects which have, under the circumstances of the present year, lost their immediate interest, but I do not abandon the hope that it may be possible, at no distant times to resume a policy of fiscal reform which your Government have been compelled for the present to suspend, and whenever that time arrives, I desire that the views which I have expressed in this Despatch may receive you careful consideration.—I have &c. (Signed,) SALISBURY

(To be continued.)

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Rs. 5-0 t-8 6-0 6-8 7-0 each

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Chest 34 36 38 40 42 inches
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Polo or Boating Jerseys white (6 8) to (7 8) each.
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Fine Merino short Drawers, fitting closely above the Knee—
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